

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- ☐ Preapplication
☒ Application
☐ Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- ☒ New
☐ Continuation
☐ Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

02/16/2018

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

Not responsive as per agreement with requester

* c. Organizational DUNS:

0054658600000

d. Address:

* Street1:

423 W 800 S, Suite A108

Street2:

* City:

Salt Lake City

County/Parish:

* State:

UT: Utah

Province:

* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code:

84101-2213

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

Mrs.

* First Name:

Catherine

Middle Name:

Denise

* Last Name:

Cawley

Suffix:

Title: Executive Director

Organizational Affiliation:

Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment

* Telephone Number:

3857073677

Fax Number:

* Email: (b) (6)

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

M: Nonprofit with 501C3 IRS Status (Other than Institution of Higher Education)

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.306

CFDA Title:

Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OP-OEJ-18-01

* Title:

Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving (EJCPS) Cooperative Agreement

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

Improving Air Quality for Families in Summit County is a collaborative project that involves air pollution and health education, air quality monitoring, and a fireplace/wood stove exchange program.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**16. Congressional Districts Of:*** a. Applicant * b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:* a. Start Date: * b. End Date: **18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="120,000.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="120,000.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- ☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
- ☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- ☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title: * Telephone Number: Fax Number: * Email: * Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed:



PROJECT WORK PLAN:

1.0 PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

a. Project Summary

- Project Title: Improving Air Quality for Families in Summit County, UT
- Project Location: Summit County, Utah
- Rural Area: Yes
- New EJCPS Recipient: Yes
- Applicant Information:
Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment
423 W 800 S, Suite A108, Salt Lake City, UT 84101; Website: www.uphe.org
Contact: Catherine Cawley, Executive Director, 385.707.3677, (b) (6)
- Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment (UPHE) is a 501c(3) non-profit founded in 2007 and dedicated to protecting the health and well-being of the citizens of Utah by promoting science-based health education and interventions that result in progressive and measurable improvements to the environment. With 4,000 members including approximately 400 doctors in Utah and more than 6,500 social media followers, UPHE has educated the public about the risks of air and environmental pollution on health for a decade.
- Project Period Dates: September 1, 2018 through August 31, 2020
- Environmental Statutes: Clean Air Act, Section 103(b)(3)
- Project Types: Training and education; prevention and remediation
- Project Partners: Summit County Health Department (local government), Habitat for Humanity of Summit & Wasatch Counties (non-profit), PurpleAir: Air Quality Monitoring (business sector)
- Project Abstract: The proposed project will focus on improving the air quality of Summit County, Utah, a rural area in northern Utah that is subject to severe winter inversions. Our proposed activities build on current local regulation with a multi-faceted approach to building the capacity of our community through strategic partnerships and the Environmental Justice Problem Solving Model, to initiate changes in knowledge and behaviors. First, we will launch an intensive education and awareness campaign involving media, local schools and other information outlets targeting underserved populations in our community in order to share the environmental and health effects of wood smoke. Next, our project includes a voluntary fireplace exchange program focusing on low and moderate-income residents in Summit County, that would motivate participation by supporting most of the costs associated with removing and retrofitting a limited number of wood units with cleaner, more efficient gas or propane inserts. We will develop a funding mechanism based on no-interest loans for homeowner costs associated with fireplace exchanges that could result in a revolving loan fund, providing financial resources for the project to continue beyond the grant period. Lastly, ongoing emissions monitoring would allow us to identify target areas, evaluate progress toward goals, and determine when project milestones are met.
- We will provide a QAPP for our project.

b. Environmental and Public Health Information of the Underserved Community

The local environmental/ public health issues we seek to address: The interaction between the individual and their built environment has a profound effect on health. One such example is air quality. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2017), poor air quality can cause or aggravate respiratory diseases, affect the cardiovascular system, and increase the likelihood of experiencing a stroke. This is especially true in underserved populations and the elderly. Additional research has found that poor air quality has been linked to premature birth (Fleischer et al., 2014) and in the most extreme cases, continued exposure to poor air quality can cause various forms of cancer or chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (Kim, Kabir, & Kabir, 2015).

As with many towns and cities situated between mountain ranges, Summit County, Utah is subject to a weather event known as an inversion. An inversion results when cold air is held close to the ground by a layer of warmer air above, trapping air pollutants and significantly lowering air quality. The mountains surrounding the major populated valleys in the Wasatch Front (e.g., Salt Lake, Utah, Cache, etc.) contribute to inversions by preventing air movement from dispersing the inversion. Winter temperature inversions also occur in the Uintah Basin; these are unusual due to the presence of elevated ozone levels rather than the particulate matter typically associated with inversions. During an inversion, volatile organic compounds and oxides of nitrogen are concentrated close to the ground and react to form ozone. The most common and dangerous pollutant during Utah's winter inversions is PM_{2.5} (particulate levels 2.5 µ microgram or smaller). While the current regulatory threshold for the 24-hr average of PM_{2.5} is 35 µg/m³, it's not uncommon for these levels to double or even triple during severe long-lasting inversions. The compromised air quality results in serious health implications, especially for the community's most vulnerable citizens. Those most at risk are people with asthma, influenza, lung, heart, or cardiovascular disease, the elderly, and children.

Of the 32 metropolitan areas and 121 counties nationwide, that have been classified as non-attainment areas for being in violation of the national ambient air quality standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency, Utah has 3. To date, Summit County continues to meet federal air quality standards, but recent local studies and continuous air monitoring indicate air quality is steadily declining. We estimate that due to steadily increasing PM 2.5 levels and projected population growth, Summit County will become a non-attainment area within 10 years; the timing is perfect for our community to take significant action to slow the decline of air quality. Using the experiences of Salt Lake as a template for action, Summit County has the unique opportunity to proactively implement programs that maintain or improve the current level of air quality. By shifting the local mentality from one of complacency to one of action, we can avoid the negative health outcomes associated with poor air quality and limit the future problems associated with reactive regulations.

The local/environmental public health results the project seeks to achieve: Through a combination of outreach and education, residents will learn how to reduce their emission of pollutants, particularly during critical winter months (November through March), by making smarter energy choices. Simple changes to daily routine, made by a large number of people, can have a big impact on our air quality. We will work with Summit County's underserved residents,

especially those who are dependent on wood burning stoves/fireplaces as a primary heat source, and offer a grant program to retrofit them with more efficient and cleaner gas units. Just one old wood burning stove can produce as much pollution as five dirty diesel busses, in addition to releasing small particles inside the home that can lead to a number of health issues for residents (Utah Clean Air Partnership). Research shows that in the winter months when pollution is highest, the rates for individuals with asthma, respiratory conditions and heart disease who require additional medications or even hospitalizations increase (Utah DEQ). Studies in Utah have also shown that the rates of asthma and cardiac death increases during and following high PM 2.5 periods (Utah DEQ).

The underserved community we are working with to address the issues: According to the US Census Bureau, Summit County is by definition a rural area, with a population of approximately 38,500 spread over 1,880.84 square miles of largely agricultural land surrounding Park City ski resorts (factfinder.census.gov). There is a significant gap in the median income of residents of the more populous Snyderville Basin, and the more remote East Summit County. According to the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, in 2015 the median income in Snyderville Basin was \$113,796 and \$61,534 for East Summit County. Furthermore, according to EJScreen report for census blockgroup 490439642031 in East Summit County, the low-income population is in the 98th percentile of the regional average, more than triple the average for Summit County (31st percentile), and the population over the age of 64 is in the 99th percentile of the regional average, double that of Summit County (41st percentile). This geographical pocket of high need is where we will focus our outreach and fireplace exchange program efforts (see attached EJ Screen Report).

Additionally, the income disparity between white households and Hispanic households further contributes to inequality. The 2015 median income for Hispanic households in Summit County was \$24,270 compared to \$91,733 for white households (Housing affordability assessment: Snyderville Basin and East Summit County, Nov 2017). According to the federal government's Gini Coefficient, Summit County ranks first among all Utah counties in income inequality.

While there are a higher number of community resources available in the wealthy Snyderville Basin area, distance and a lack of public transit means that residents in outlying areas of the county may have barriers to access them. The most remote residential areas are up to 45 miles away from the area where resources are concentrated. Our work plan addressing air quality issues will impact our entire rural community but will have a more significant effect on the quality of life for low-income residents in Eastern Summit County, especially those who are reliant on unhealthy or inefficient heat sources and those with compromised health. It will also provide a model to other underserved mountain communities, in Utah and beyond, that are facing similar environmental justice challenges related to air quality.

How underserved community is disproportionately impacted by environmental harm and risks: University of Utah scientist and UPHE Board Member, Dr. Daniel Mendoza, analyzed air pollution in Salt Lake City and observed that air pollution was highest where income was lowest. Wood smoke research, conducted by Dr. Kerry Kelly at the University Utah, has shown that a single wood-burning source can increase ground-level PM 2.5 concentrations by 20-150%. When examining relative contributions of wood smoke in areas in Salt Lake County, they

found this these to be higher at low-income areas. Wood smoke increases asthma and decreases lung function, especially in children. The fine particles of wood smoke penetrate homes very well. This increased level of pollution and wood smoke could also be expected in low-income areas in Summit County that rely on wood burning for heat.

Given the fact that low-income households are disproportionately impacted by the air quality issues related to inversion because of their reliance on wood burning heat sources, the use of which releases higher levels of pollution into their own and neighboring homes. UPHE, Habitat, Summit County Health Department, and PurpleAir's education, air monitoring, and wood burning fireplace exchange programs will target homeowners earning 25-60% of the area median income range, with a special emphasis on seniors, veterans, and people with disabilities or medical conditions that put them at greater risk for complications due to air quality. This program will also be implemented with partners such as schools and parishes to ensure messages reach the youth of the community, resulting in multi-generational impact.

Furthermore, members of the low to moderate-income household target population who may be experiencing health-related complications due to air quality, may have less access to medical care due to financial constraints and/or distance from health resources. For those who may be uninsured, the closest community health clinic may be as far as 45 miles away. Exposure to environmental issues such as poor air quality, combined with a lack of access to medical care, can put them at greater risk for adverse health outcomes.

How the underserved community will benefit from the project's local results:

The underserved community we are targeting will benefit from access to information about the long-term health advantages and cost savings from cleaner, more efficient heat sources.

Furthermore, we estimate being able to replace inefficient wood burning stoves/fireplaces with natural gas units in approximately 10-15 households annually. We anticipate the positive impacts on the underserved population to be:

- Measurable improvements in the air quality of Summit County, including reducing the frequency and duration of PM2.5 spikes during winter inversion seasons
- Increased knowledge about heat/energy choices and their impact on environment/health outcomes
- Improved energy efficiency through cost-efficient heating practices in homes where wood burning stoves/fireplaces are exchanged
- Improved health outcomes for families with documented health issues impacted by air quality
- Involvement in community planning and problem-solving

c. Organization's Historical & Sustained Connection to Underserved Community

History of applicant's involvement with underserved community: Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment (UPHE) is dedicated to protecting the health and well-being of the citizens of Utah by promoting science-based health education and interventions that result in progressive and measurable improvements to the environment. With 4,000 members including approximately 400 doctors in Utah and more than 6,500 social media followers, UPHE has educated the public about the risks of air pollution on health for 10 years since we began in 2007. UPHE has provided in-depth, scientific and technical information to state and federal agencies on projects

and rules that could affect public health in Utah. Because of UPHE's outreach efforts, Utah's air quality is frequently covered by print and broadcast media and is often cited in polls as a top issue of concern for many Utahns. To further promote a healthy environment, UPHE's outreach has focused on:

- Protecting children from lead poisoning in Salt Lake County through the EPA Environmental Justice Small Grants Program and a subsequent Salt Lake County contract for lead education through a grant awarded by the Centers for Disease Control
- Educating the community on the health effects of air pollution from Utah's oil and gas operations, refineries, incinerators, a pet coke plant, gravel pits and mining operations near populated areas
- Emphasizing the value of more diesel emission testing
- Addressing water quality issues in Utah
- Supporting the benefits of all forms of renewable energy, better mass transportation options and less urban sprawl

With higher levels of pollution found in low-income areas of Salt Lake County, UPHE has worked on reducing pollution from refineries near these communities, as well as supporting diesel emissions testing. The organization has given reusable air pollution masks to support a student project for underserved populations in a health clinic in Midvale, Utah. UPHE has also worked with other environmental organizations in two community events in the west side of Salt Lake City, which has a larger minority and low-income population, to bring health services and education on air pollution and lead exposure.

How the applicant has worked with community's underserved residents and/or organizations to address local environmental/health issues: UPHE has worked on education around wood smoke and wood burning since its inception. The organization brings a ten-year proven record of outreach through effective use of mass media, social media and community town hall meetings/presentations.

UPHE has collaborated on the design of this project with Habitat for Humanity, the Summit County Health Department and PurpleAir: Air Quality Monitoring. This collaboration brings together complementary missions, expertise and resources needed to keep this relationship ongoing for successful project implementation. After more than a decade of success working with underserved populations in Salt Lake County, Utah County and the Uinta Basin in Utah, this project provides an opportunity for UPHE to expand their proven programs to the underserved populations of Summit County.

How underserved residents were involved in developing project plan and are part of decision-making process: While UPHE historically has focused on air quality issues in Salt Lake County, we've observed the need to expand our efforts into neighboring Summit County to prevent worsening conditions there, particularly in underserved areas. After years of documented resident complaints around wood smoke and poor air quality, Summit County Health Department contacted UPHE's leadership about working together to address air quality issues in the county. UPHE has also presented to community groups in Summit County on the documented high ozone levels in the area and how the community can protect themselves from pollution. This alignment of goals led to the development of the project with our partners.

This partnership was, more importantly, driven by the communities' feedback and concern over air quality issues to Summit County Health Department. In addition to our diverse project partners, individuals and groups representing our community's underserved residents have been interviewed and invited to participate in developing the program design. These community advocates (HOA/neighborhood leaders, clean air groups, etc.) have provided invaluable feedback about local information channels, possible barriers to participation, and cultural sensitivities that need to be considered throughout our planning. We will continue soliciting feedback and participation, and hope that some of these local leaders will become ongoing participants in our program planning, delivery and evaluation. In addition to key individuals, some of the local groups we've engaged include: Clean Air Park City/Utah Moms for Clean Air; South Summit and Park City High Schools; and Summit County Power Works.

How the applicant will sustain an ongoing relationship with the underserved community's residents and/or organizations: Being central to our mission, UPHE will continue working on behalf of underserved populations in Summit County on environmental education after the grant period ends, including but not limited to air quality education. The resources provided by this two-year grant opportunity will allow us to launch our proven program delivery model in Summit County and establish strong partnerships to continue our work in the long-term. UPHE plans to continue the following activities in Summit County beyond the grant period: (1) Continue air quality monitoring with the support of PurpleAir and Summit County Health Department; (2) Strengthen/expand the sustainable model for fireplace conversions with new partners to ensure continuity; (3) Conduct health presentations and continued community outreach on the health risk of wood smoke; and (4) Media and social media outreach on health and air pollution issues.

d. Demonstrate the utility of the EJ Collaborative Problem Solving Model

Several elements of the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem Solving Model have been, or will be, utilized throughout this project. They include but are not limited to:

Element 1: Issue Identification, Community Vision & Strategic Goal Setting

In 2012, in response to community comments, the Summit County Board of Health committed to voluntarily monitoring air quality even though no funding was available. The BoH committed \$75,000 to purchase two monitoring stations. Additionally, they committed to funding 40% of an employee's effort to monitor and manage the air quality program. This historical commitment to preserving our air quality shows the level of interest, and concern, shown by the residents, the BoH, and the County Council. This action was the result of complaints and concerns shared with County officials. Today, they continue to field calls, questions, and complaints from the community related to air quality. However, without this early commitment by the Board, we would have no information that could be used to answer these inquiries from the public. Now we have historical data that supports the concerns of the community and indicates the time for progressive actions to mitigate PM production is upon us.

Habitat for Humanity and the Summit County Environmental Health Department have been collaborating for 5 years on community issues at the intersection of their organizational missions - environmental challenges and improving living conditions for underserved populations. As part

of their annual planning process, they conducted analysis and community visioning around the highest priority environmental issues, and the residents most impacted by them. Based on continued community feedback and data available from local air monitoring, they settled on air quality affecting underserved populations as the highest priority and the focus for our collaboration in 2018. The two groups then worked to identify additional community partners that would be critical to the successful design and execution of our air quality project. One by one, they targeted and recruited partners representing additional stakeholder groups needed to ensure the project's success, including UPHE who would become the lead agency for the project. Over the course of many work sessions, the group built on existing regulations and activities, with a plan for focusing resources on underserved populations to make measurable improvements in Summit County air quality.

Element 2: Community capacity building & leadership development

Following the history of building a community vision, UPHE and our partners through this project will build a core group of community champions who can magnify our education and implementation efforts. We will share scientific and medical research on air pollution and wood smoke with community leaders and create a network through them to continue to share information and empower the community by strengthening meaningful and informed engagement on these issues.

Element 4: Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships & Leveraging of Resources

The project proposed for Summit County is being led by a diverse and carefully crafted partnership of organizations representing a variety of community sectors - health, low-income housing, local government and an environmental business. Although we share a common vision and goals, each entity brings unique skills and resources to support residents disproportionately affected by poor air quality. As part of our work plan, collaborative partners will meet monthly and hold longer quarterly planning meetings to strategize and review progress towards project goals. To ensure the partnership remains dynamic and responsive to new issues, each meeting will include a discussion of prospective partners on the agenda. If it is deemed by the group that additional entities would strengthen the partnership, a plan for recruitment will be put into effect.

Element 5: Constructive Engagement by Relevant Stakeholders

In addition to our robust multi-stakeholder partnership, we will engage the support and cooperation of other stakeholder groups in the community to advance our project. For example, local media (television, radio, print, online) will provide communication tools to raise awareness of the air quality issues and disseminate program information. Members of the business sector, including fireplace manufacturers/vendors, will be engaged through MOUs (memoranda of understanding) to provide products and services to qualifying homeowners.

Element 6: Sound Management and Implementation

Through this project, UPHE and our partners hope to use the collaborative problem-solving model to improve the management and implementation of this multi-stakeholder project. We will build on our strength on managing grant programs, the Salt Lake County Health Department's implementation of community services and Habitat of Humanity's technical and community outreach experience in working on people's homes. This is a pilot program that we plan to sustain by establishing clear management and implementation processes.

Element 7: Evaluation, Lessons Learned, and Replication of Best Practices

Continuous program evaluation is a critical component of every successful project. With that understanding, we researched similar projects in other regions to learn from current best practices and incorporated them in our planning. We benchmarked program design, community partners, and other elements that would allow us to develop a project to best meet the needs of our community.

Evaluation tools in the form of pre and post-surveys are being developed to use with participants of both our education/outreach program, and our wood stove exchange program. These measurement tools will enable us to measure changes in knowledge and behavior, as well as health and safety outcomes. Both measurement and evaluation will be built into our ongoing collaboration and will be a prominent fixture in our meeting agendas. By including these elements in each meeting, we can adjust our work plan as needed and ensure the success of our project.

e. Project Linkages

How the project supports EPA's Strategic Plan 2018-22 and furthers at least one of the current priorities: Improving air quality to ensure more Americans are living and working in areas that meet high air quality standards: Through our multifaceted work plan, this project will support the EPA's goal of ensuring more Americans are living and working in areas that meet high air quality standards. Specifically, it will address the issue of above average PM 2.5 levels in Summit County that pose an increased risk to low-income residents, through a combination of regulatory, voluntary and educational strategies. According to the EPA strategic plan for 2018-22, Objective 1.1 for improving air quality is to reduce the number of non-attainment areas, and as implied, to prevent new non-attainment areas. As described above, without significant action, we estimate that Summit County will slip into a non-attainment area within the next 10 years.

How the project is related to the Clean Air Act, Section 103(b)(3):

Within the scope of this project, UPHE and our collaborative partners will conduct air quality monitoring throughout Summit County while simultaneously offering prevention activities (education, remediation) to control and ultimately reduce air pollution.

f. Partner and Collaborate

The project will accomplish its goals through a diverse collaboration consisting of unique non-profits, local government, and the business sector. With this thoughtfully constructed partnership, we have the representation & resources needed to:

- Expand air quality monitoring in Summit County
- Strengthen the regulatory environment
- Educate the public about impact of wood smoke on air quality/health, with a special focus on underserved populations
- Make physical upgrades possible for low to moderate-income homeowners through fireplace conversions
- Establish best practices for community engagement and sound implementation, evaluation and management of the program

Identify and describe all partners involved: The collaborative team involved in this project includes the following lead agency and three partners:

Applicant: Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment (UPHE) - UPHE is a 501c3 non-profit that represents health care professionals and other community members who are concerned with protecting the health and well-being of Utahns by promoting science-based education and interventions, in particular on issues related to air and water issues. Within the scope of this project, UPHE will lead the education and awareness activities that will promote change beyond the life of the grant. We are committed to improving the air quality of Utah, particularly in Summit County. This project moves us and the County closer to our goals and provides a collaborative model that can be replicated in other communities in the state.

Partner #1: Habitat for Humanity of Summit & Wasatch Counties (Habitat) is a 501C3 that has been serving Summit County since 1995. Habitat offers homeownership, home repair and financial education programs targeting low to moderate-income residents/members of the local workforce. Through their existing programs, Habitat is experienced in leveraging community resources for the construction and repair of homes. Their client management and construction expertise makes them well-equipped to manage the application process for clients, as well as the execution of the fireplace conversions. Habitat has a 20-year history of facilitating repair and improvement activities for low and moderate-income homeowners; this project allows them to focus their resources on an issue that will have community-wide implications, beyond the specific homeowners being served. Habitat's resource development staff will also identify and secure additional resources to aid in the sustainability of this project beyond the 2-year grant period.

Partner #2: Summit County Health Department (SCHD) - SCHD is focused on protecting human health by controlling environmental factors that pose a threat to well-being (food, water and air). In addition to monitoring the air quality of Summit County, and tracking the particulate matter present, their staff has already identified problem areas, based on monitoring and resident complaints, where UPHE and our partners will focus our programmatic efforts. The unique communication tools available through the county Public Information Officer will also improve our ability to disseminate project information to the public. The County Health Department has already put into place an ordinance that begins to address the air quality issue, including restrictions on new wood burning stoves/fireplaces, and waiving building permit fees for removal/exchange for gas units. The project outlined in this proposal is the next level of action needed to address local air quality issues.

Partner #3: PurpleAir - A local, environmentally-focused business that develops low-cost air quality sensors and provides monitoring and online data sharing of results. PurpleAir uses PMS5003 laser particle counters with dual sensors in one monitor that have been tested by third-party laboratories such as the South Coast Air Quality Management District in California. They found PurpleAir sensors had high correlation with their reference instrument for both PM1.0 and PM2.5 in both the field and laboratory studies.

PurpleAir has worked with UPHE since its inception and provides invaluable network data on air pollution that captures the air quality microenvironment of a community. PurpleAir is being used by local news provider KSL's Air Quality Network and Weather Underground and has air quality sensors around the United States and globally. PurpleAir will provide air quality sensors

that would be used by this project to monitor areas that are potential hotspots, especially for wood smoke in Summit County. They will also provide the technical expertise to maintain monitors and host the data from their sensors.

How the applicant organization plans to maintain and sustain these relationships on into the future: This EPA grant provides an opportunity to solidify the working relationship with our collaborative partners, and to lay the foundation for future collaboration around air quality and other environmental issues in Summit County. UPHE plans to sustain relationships with these partners beyond the two-year grant period through:

- Continued monthly check-in calls/meetings and quarterly partnership planning meetings
- Quarterly community education/outreach events.
- Ongoing air quality monitoring and planning
- Creating an ongoing process for client referral between partners
- Establishing a long-term funding mechanism for fireplace exchanges
- Air pollution and health education with Summit County Health Department

2.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES / MILESTONE SCHEDULE / BUDGET NARRATIVE

In 2011, the Summit County Health Department (SCHD) began monitoring regional particulate matter (PM) 2.5 levels, and in 2014, enacted regulation for western Summit County banning wood burning stoves/fireplaces in new construction, or in remodels where existing units are affected (see attached regulation). There are additional countywide restrictions being crafted that would put into effect a cap and trade system, which would remove two wood burning units for each one that goes online. The project activities described below are the logical next steps to make substantive and generational impact on the air quality in Summit County:

PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

1. COLLABORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

This project is founded on a strong collaboration of diverse partners, including representatives from local underserved communities. The group will work together, through monthly calls and quarterly in-person meetings, to continue community visioning, strategic goal setting, and program evaluation. We will observe and track best practices for collaboration and implementation of the program.

2. EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

UPHE, with the support of our three partners, will lead the education and outreach activities focused on the negative effects of wood smoke on clean air and health. Activities will reach the general population of Summit County, with special emphasis on underserved populations. Media opportunities include: Park City Television; KPCW Radio; Park Record Newspaper- Articles and Public Service Announcements; Summit County media channels (newsletter, podcasts, County Council meetings); Social Media (organic and sponsored reach); Presentations at senior centers, schools/afterschool programs, homeowners associations; Workshops for underserved populations (low-income, seniors, veterans, medically vulnerable, people with disabilities), and; Presentations to civic groups and professional associations (Chamber of Commerce and construction professionals).

3. VOLUNTARY WOOD STOVE EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH INCENTIVES

To build on our education and outreach efforts, we will offer a voluntary fireplace exchange program whereby qualifying households may apply to have their existing wood burning stove or fireplace removed and replaced with a clean-burning gas or propane unit. With the support of this and other funding sources, we plan to cover most of the estimated costs associated with the conversions. Based on the funding levels available through the EPA grant opportunity, we estimate being able to provide financial incentives for a minimum of 10-15 fireplace exchanges annually. Homeowners' eligibility will be determined primarily by incomes falling within the 25-70% area median income range, with priority given to individuals who have additional documented risk factors (age, chronic health conditions, disabilities). Financial incentives will be calculated on a sliding scale based on income levels.

To maintain the sustainability for this program beyond the grant period, UPHE and partners will continue to seek additional funds and in-kind commitments for the project, as well as investigate developing a no/low interest revolving loan fund to support future conversion projects.

4. AIR QUALITY MONITORING

Since 2011, the Summit County Health Department (SCHD) has monitored regional particulate matter (PM) 2.5 levels using the beta attenuation monitors (BAM) offered by Met One instruments. These monitors continue to function today and have provided a historical reference and baseline of PM 2.5 levels in Summit County. The services provided by the BAM 1020 are available for data collection regarding levels of PM 2.5 and provide the opportunity to conduct a pre- and post-analysis of PM 2.5 reductions over the life of the grant period. To ensure this data is available, SCHD staff will continue to maintain, service, and calibrate the monitors according to EPA recommendations. Additionally, the SCHD is finalizing a proposal to expand the PM 2.5 monitoring network in 2018; the monetary commitments for this expansion were approved in December of 2017 and are included in the SCHD budget. This extended network is expected to go live in late summer 2018, at which time the data will be made available for the PM 2.5 monitoring and reduction analysis.

Recent analysis from the BAM 1020 monitors indicate average PM 2.5 levels are approaching 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The greatest spikes in PM 2.5 occur during the winter months immediately following holidays and winter storms. The goal of the project is to reduce PM 2.5 levels during specific events through a combination of education efforts and wood to gas conversions that occur as a result of this program. With 10-15 conversions per year, we expect a reduction in reported PM 2.5 for events where spikes have traditionally occurred.

MILESTONES SCHEDULE:

Dates:	Building Collaborations/Partnerships
Complete	Identify and convene collaborative partners
Began December 2017 (ongoing)	Issue Identification, Community Vision & Strategic Goal Setting
August 2018	Monthly check-in meetings/calls begin
Quarterly, beginning	Partnership collaborative planning and evaluation meetings, including

September 2018	community champions (Sept 2018, Dec 2018, Mar 2019, June 2019, Sept 2019, Dec 2019, Mar 2020, June 2020, Sept 2020)
September 2018	Develop evaluation process and documents to be used
September 2019	Complete program evaluation report for first year
September 2020	Complete program evaluation report for second year
Dates:	Education & Outreach Activities
September 15, 2018	Finalize detailed marketing plan/timeline for education & outreach activities
October 1, 2018	Create/adapt education materials for local community (translate as necessary)
October 15, 2018	Launch marketing campaign with press release and associated event/activities
November 1, 2018	Begin delivering monthly air pollution and health workshops through partner nonprofits, community groups, schools, civic groups, local businesses, etc.
September 1, 2019	Share/celebrate year one results & success stories. Marketing campaign & media relaunch for year 2
Dates:	Air Quality Monitoring
Complete	Review existing data and identify target areas for improvement
September 1, 2018	Establish baseline air quality levels using SCHD air monitors, and set measurable goals for improvement
October 1, 2018 (ongoing)	Hourly SCHD air monitoring to track progress towards goals
June 2019	Identify areas for deployment of community PurpleAir Monitors and complete setup; begin real-time monitoring
Dates:	Wood Stove/Fireplace Exchange Program
October 15, 2018	Develop protocol for qualifying households to receive fireplace exchange
December 31, 2018	Identify and secure fireplace vendors with MOU to participate in exchange program
August 31, 2019	Complete 10-15 wood stove/fireplace exchanges for low to moderate-income households.
June 30, 2020	Finalize sustainability plan and partners to continue program
August 31, 2020	Complete 10-15 additional stove/fireplace exchanges for low to moderate-income households (20-30 total over 2 years)

Itemized Budget Sheet / Budget Narrative: (Please see the attached itemized budget sheet.)

If awarded, UPHE will allocate \$120,000 to the following costs:

- 10% staff time of the UPHE Executive Director for program oversight and outreach activities implementation = \$11,000
- Stipend for 2-years for a community outreach program intern = \$2,000
- Travel costs for EJCPS regional workshop = \$892
- Miscellaneous supplies and the cost of 5 community air monitors = \$2,000
- Subaward for Habitat for Humanity – Summit & Wasatch Counties to cover 17% of their Executive Director’s effort as project manager for this grant = \$22,000
- Contingency amount = \$2,008

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS – OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES, and PERFORMANCE MEASURES (Please see attached Logic Model.)

4.0 PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY

Organizational Experience related to the proposed project and their infrastructure as it relates to their ability to successfully implement the proposed project: Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment has a proven track record of managing federal and local grants to support their environmental work in the community. Furthermore, UPHE has organized several lead education meetings with parents and students of schools that serve low-income and minority populations in Salt Lake City. The organization has also co-hosted two west-side community meetings on air pollution and lead education, with each event reaching approximately 300 and 150 attendees.

UPHE successfully hosted a Lead and Radon Town Hall Meeting and several well-attended grassroots meetings on air quality in 5 cities in Utah with our partners. We crafted several newsletters and flyers on topics such as air pollution and pregnancy, effects of air pollution on the brain, on exercise, and what people can do to improve air quality in Salt Lake City that have been well-received by our supporters and shared by our partners. The organization is also a member of several coalitions on the environment that is a testament to our commitment to the community. This includes the UCAIR statewide partnership for clean air and the Utah Climate Action Network. We have also brought together a coalition of outdoor industry businesses who care about Utah’s environment. UPHE’s Board and Executive Director’s op-eds have been regularly published by leading newspapers in the state. Their lean professional team consists of 2 full-time staff members, and 9 active Board Members, a majority of whom are physicians and volunteer their expertise and time for our mission work.

Staff Experience / Qualifications of Project Manager (PM): UPHE’s Executive Director, Catherine D. Cawley will have oversight over the program and will work closely on education and outreach with the Project Manager- Habitat for Humanity’s Executive Director, Shellie Barrus. Mrs. Cawley is currently the project lead for two environmental grants, one from the EPA and another from Salt Lake County. She will ensure that project deliverables are met, and grant funds are expended in a timely and efficient manner.

As the Project Manager, Shellie Barrus has worked with underserved populations in Summit County and neighboring Salt Lake County for more than 25 years. Her extensive experience includes more than 15 years with Habitat for Humanity state-wide, and 8 years in Summit County specifically. In addition to overseeing the production of new home builds for low-income

individuals, the program for which Habitat is best known, Ms. Barrus has increased Habitat's social impact by launching a social enterprise business to generate continuous program funding; created a home repair program to help low-income homeowners maintain, repair and weatherize older housing stock; and expanded the affiliate's homebuyer education program to prepare low-income residents for affordable housing opportunities expected through inclusionary zoning. Her innovation, expertise and leadership have been instrumental in allowing Habitat to serve more individuals and families than ever before in the affiliate's history. Furthermore, Shellie currently manages an organizational budget expected to reach \$1.2 million in 2018; her accounting background, history managing state/federal grants, and experience with A133 audit preparation and oversight makes her uniquely qualified to manage this project.

Additional project staff/partners include:

- Melanie Seus, Development Director: Program funding and sustainability (Habitat)
- Phil Bondurant, Director of Environmental Health, Summit County Health Department
- Stacey Hane, Program Coordinator: Outreach and client management (Habitat)

Expenditure of Awarded Grant Funds: UPHE contracts a third-party accounting firm to manage its bookkeeping, Mary Ann LeDosquet CPA Inc (DBA LeDoTax and Accounting) which provides ongoing bookkeeping, payroll and tax assistance to clients. Mary Ann LeDosquet is a CPA with 15 years of experience with bookkeeping, payroll, income and sales tax, and accounting consulting. She has a Masters Degree in Accounting from the University of Connecticut, where she excelled in advanced classes including non-profit accounting, forensic accounting, and corporate taxation. In addition to her active CPA license, she is also a certified QuickBooks ProAdvisor. All grant expenditures are coded and retained for documentation purposes. Monthly financial reports prepared by the accountant will track use of grant funds and ensure they are expended in a timely and efficient manner.

5.0 PAST PERFORMANCE

UPHE is a recipient of two grants related to its work with underserved communities on lead poisoning education:

- EPA EJ small grant (description)- \$30,000. This grant is from Oct. 2017 - Sept 2018. UPHE has delivered two townhall community events, with one more planned for March 2018. UPHE is in the process of preparing education materials for schools and parents translated into at least 2 minority languages.
- CDC grant (awarded through Salt Lake County)- \$79,960. This grant is from Nov. 2017 - Oct 2018 with the potential to be extended for two more years. Through this grant, UPHE has successfully guided the Utah Lead Coalition that has produced lead treatment guidelines and risk questionnaires for physicians. UPHE is also working on increasing blood lead level tests by building the infrastructure for data collection. We are close to reaching our expected community outreach goals earlier than planned.

6.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN (IF APPLICABLE)

This project will use existing environmental data and will also involve the collection of new data. We will develop a QAPP prior to the initiation of project activities.



UTAH PHYSICIANS
for a HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Detailed Budget: Improving Air Quality for Families in Summit County, Utah

Not responsive as per agreement with requester

Performance Measures/Logic Model: Improving Air Quality for Families in Summit County, Utah

	Resources/Input	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Semi-Annual (Sept 2018 – Feb 2019)	Equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BAM 1020 PM 2.5 monitors PurpleAir sensors Natural gas fireplace/stove inserts through vendors Personnel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time of Project Manager/s, Community, government and business partners Health Department Public Information Officer Program Intern 	Air Quality Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of baseline data for target areas Identification of areas for PurpleAir monitors Hourly air quality monitoring with the use of Summit County Health Department air monitors and PurpleAir sensors Collaboration & Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly check-in meetings/calls Quarterly project planning partnership meetings including community champions Creation and use of evaluation materials 	Air Quality Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality dataset for grant period including baseline measures Collaboration & Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of monthly and quarterly meetings Community champions (2 persons) Evaluation materials and surveys Program report 	1) Improved air quality by reducing PM 2.5 levels in Summit County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced frequency and duration of PM2.5 spikes during winter inversion seasons. 2) Improved quality of life for the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved self-reported health outcomes (for those families with documented health issues impacted by air quality) Improved energy efficiency through cost-efficient heating practices 3) Building collaborations/partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder issue identification, planning and visioning Created an ideal regulatory environment



		<p>Education and Outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media and community outreach planning and program marketing • Launch of program • Monthly community air pollution and health workshops <p>Wood Fireplace/Stove Exchange Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop protocol for identifying qualifying households to receive fireplace exchange grants • Identify and set-up MOUs with vendors 	<p>Education and Outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution and health information packets, educational materials for schools • Traditional and social media packages • 6 community workshops <p>Wood Fireplace/Stove Exchange Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood fireplace/stove exchange program criteria and process • MOUs with 3 - 5 vendors 	<p>by backing intuition with evidence-based decision-making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established best practices for community engagement and sound implementation, evaluation and management of the program <p>4) Long-term education and outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowered residents through air quality and health education and outreach particularly on wood smoke • Strengthened community leadership and engagement • Increased community awareness around anthropogenic activities that emit PM 2.5 (incorporate behavior modification strategies or theories)
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	Resources/Input	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
First Year (Sept 2018 – Aug 2019)	Equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BAM 1020 PM 2.5 monitors PurpleAir sensors Natural gas fireplace/stove inserts through vendors Personnel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time of Project Manager/s, Community, government and business partners Health Department Public Information Officer Program Intern 	Air Quality Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of baseline data for target areas Identification of areas for PurpleAir monitors Hourly air quality monitoring with the use of Summit County Health Department air monitors and PurpleAir sensors Collaboration & Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly check-in meetings/calls Quarterly project planning partnership meetings including community champions Creation and use of evaluation materials 	Air Quality Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality dataset for grant period including baseline measures At least 5 PurpleAir monitors set-up Collaboration & Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of monthly and quarterly meetings Community champions (3-4 persons) Evaluation materials and surveys Program reports 	1) Improved air quality by reducing PM 2.5 levels in Summit County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced the frequency and duration of PM2.5 spikes during winter inversion seasons. 2) Improved quality of life for the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved self-reported health outcomes (for those families with documented health issues impacted by air quality) Improved energy efficiency through cost-efficient heating practices 3) Building collaborations/partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder issue identification, planning and visioning Created an ideal regulatory environment



		<p>Education and Outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media and community outreach planning and program marketing • Launch of program • Monthly community air pollution and health workshops <p>Wood Fireplace/Stove Exchange Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop protocol for identifying qualifying households to receive fireplace exchange grants • Identify and set-up MOUs with vendors • Wood fireplace/stove conversions 	<p>Education and Outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution and health information packets, educational materials for schools • Traditional and social media packages • 12 community workshops <p>Wood Fireplace/Stove Exchange Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood fireplace/stove exchange program criteria and process • MOUs with 3 - 5 vendors • Completion of 10-15 wood fireplace/stove exchanges 	<p>by backing intuition with evidence-based decision-making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established best practices for community engagement and sound implementation, evaluation and management of the program <p>4) Long-term education and outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowered residents through air quality and health education and outreach particularly on wood smoke • Strengthened community leadership and engagement • Increased community awareness around anthropogenic activities that emit PM 2.5 (incorporate behavior modification strategies or theories)
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	Resources/Input	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
By end of Second Year (Sept 2019 – Aug 2020)	Equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BAM 1020 PM 2.5 monitors PurpleAir sensors Natural gas fireplace/stove inserts through vendors Personnel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time of Project Manager/s, Community, government and business partners Health Department Public Information Officer Program Intern 	Air Quality Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of baseline data for target areas Identification of areas for PurpleAir monitors Hourly air quality monitoring with the use of Summit County Health Department air monitors and PurpleAir sensors Collaboration & Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly check-in meetings/calls Quarterly project planning partnership meetings including community champions Creation and use of evaluation materials 	Air Quality Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality dataset for grant period including baseline measures At least 5 PurpleAir monitors set-up Collaboration & Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of monthly and quarterly meetings Community champions (4 - 6 persons) Evaluation materials and surveys Program reports 	1) Improved air quality by reducing PM 2.5 levels in Summit County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced the frequency and duration of PM2.5 spikes during winter inversion seasons. 2) Improved quality of life for the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved self-reported health outcomes (for those families with documented health issues impacted by air quality) Improved energy efficiency through cost-efficient heating practices 3) Building collaborations/partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder issue identification, planning and visioning Created an ideal regulatory environment



		<p>Education and Outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media and community outreach planning and program marketing • Launch of program • Relaunch of program in year 2 • Monthly community air pollution and health workshops <p>Wood Fireplace/Stove Exchange Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop protocol for identifying qualifying households to receive fireplace exchange grants • Identify and set-up MOUs with vendors • Wood fireplace/stove conversions • Develop sustainability plan for program 	<p>Education and Outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution and health information packets, educational materials for schools • Traditional and social media packages • 24 community workshops in total for two years <p>Wood Fireplace/Stove Exchange Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood fireplace/stove exchange program criteria and process • Completion of 20-30 wood fireplace/stove exchanges in two years • MOUs with 3 - 5 vendors • Sustainability plan 	<p>by backing intuition with evidence-based decision-making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established best practices for community engagement and sound implementation, evaluation and management of the program <p>4) Long-term education and outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowered residents through air quality and health education and outreach particularly on wood smoke • Strengthened community leadership and engagement • Increased community awareness around anthropogenic activities that emit PM 2.5 (incorporate behavior modification strategies or theories)
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Letter of support - Not responsive as per agreement with requester

Letter of support - Not responsive as per agreement with requester

Letter of support - Not responsive as per agreement with requester



Resume - Not responsive as per agreement with requester

Resume - Not responsive as per agreement with requester



Resume - Not responsive as per agreement with requester



Resume - Not responsive as per agreement with requester



INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

P. O. BOX 2508

CINCINNATI, OH 45201

Not responsive as per agreement with requester



Not responsive as per agreement with requester



EPA KEY CONTACTS FORM

Not responsive as per agreement with requester

EPA KEY CONTACTS FORM

Not responsive as per agreement with requester



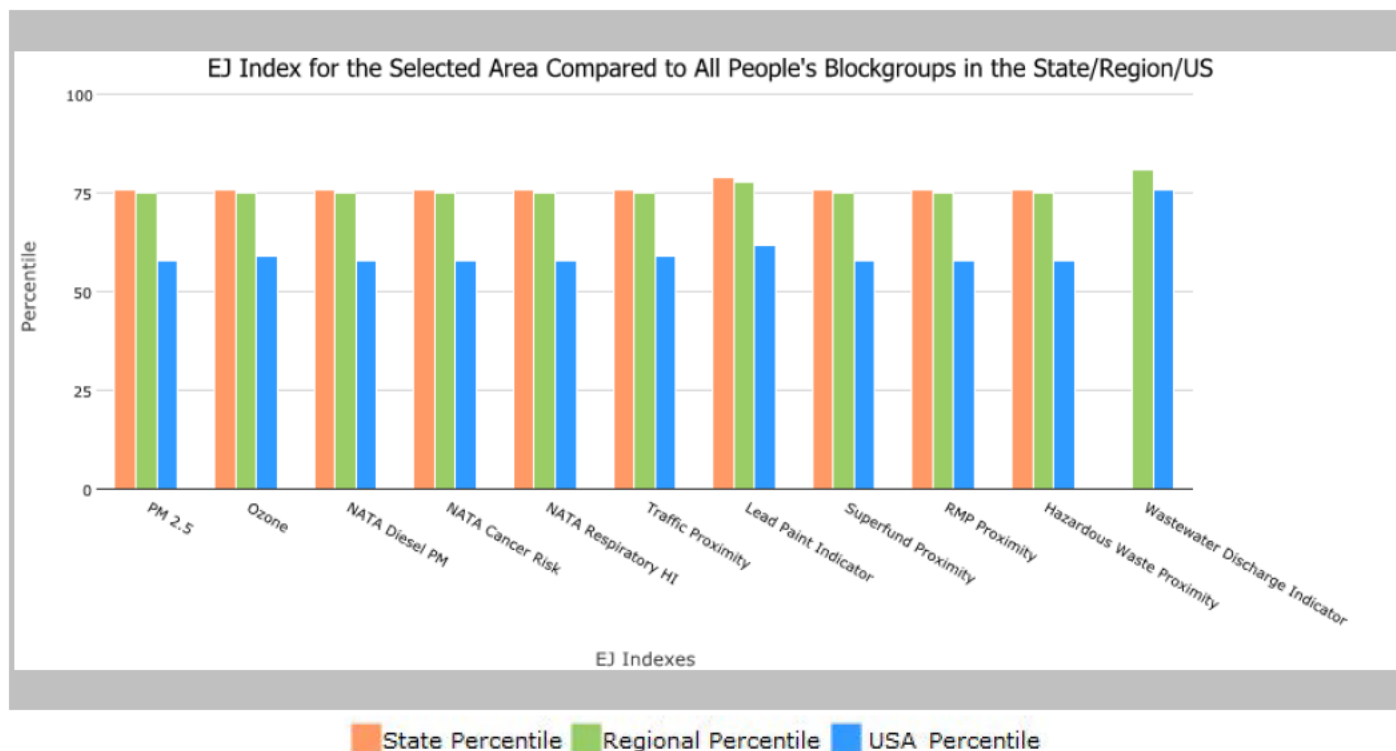
EJSCREEN Report (Version 2017)

Blockgroup: 490439642031, UTAH, EPA Region 8

Approximate Population: 67

Input Area (sq. miles): 273.24

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	76	75	58
EJ Index for Ozone	76	75	59
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	76	75	58
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	76	75	58
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	76	75	58
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	76	75	59
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	79	78	62
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	76	75	58
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	76	75	58
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	76	75	58
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	N/A	81	76

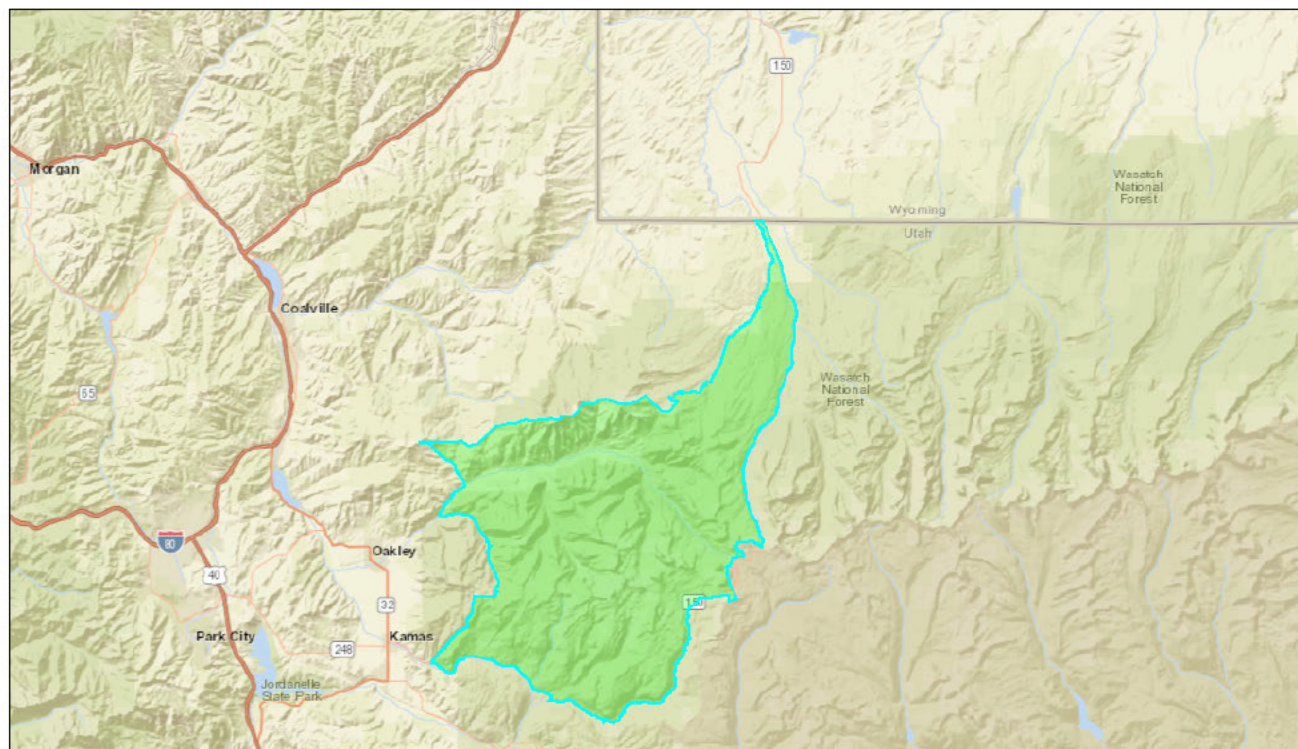


This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

Blockgroup: 490439642031, UTAH, EPA Region 8

Approximate Population: 67

Input Area (sq. miles): 273.24



February 8, 2018

Known Geography

1:577,791
0 5 10 20 mi
0 5 10 20 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), Mapbox, Swisstopo, Mapbox, and the OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Sites reporting to EPA

Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2017)

Blockgroup: 490439642031, UTAH, EPA Region 8

Approximate Population: 67

Input Area (sq. miles): 273.24

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	5.54	10.1	10	7.3	23	9.14	1
Ozone (ppb)	50	43.4	97	43.5	99	38.4	99
NATA* Diesel PM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.0346	0.608	1	0.607	<50th	0.938	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	12	29	N/A	30	<50th	40	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.2	1.2	N/A	1.4	<50th	1.8	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	0	180	1	250	1	590	2
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.023	0.19	29	0.22	28	0.29	18
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.034	0.2	29	0.12	44	0.13	31
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.071	0.61	7	0.61	12	0.73	9
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.014	0.085	13	0.078	27	0.093	12
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0	1900	N/A	480	38	30	40
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	41%	26%	82	27%	80	36%	64
Minority Population	0%	21%	0	24%	1	38%	1
Low Income Population	82%	32%	98	31%	98	34%	97
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	3%	54	2%	55	5%	44
Population With Less Than High School Education	21%	9%	90	9%	89	13%	77
Population Under 5 years of age	0%	9%	1	7%	2	6%	3
Population over 64 years of age	54%	10%	99	12%	99	14%	99

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

CURRENT SUMMIT COUNTY ORDINANCES

10-4-2: ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA:

- A. Air Quality: Developments which produce emissions to the air shall, at a minimum, demonstrate compliance with all state air quality standards, as evidenced by the issuance of any permits required for their emissions by the state.
1. Solid Fuel-Burning Devices Prohibited. The installation of a Solid Fuel-Burning Device in any Development within the Snyderville Basin Planning District is prohibited.
 2. Burning of Certain Materials Prohibited. The burning of the following materials within the Snyderville Basin Planning District is prohibited:
 - a. Garbage,
 - b. Treated wood,
 - c. Plastic products,
 - d. Rubber products,
 - e. Waste petroleum products,
 - f. Paints and paint solvents,
 - g. Coal, or
 - h. Any other material not intended by a manufacturer for use as fuel in a wood burning fireplace, wood burning heater, or outdoor wood burning device.
 - i. Open burning of building materials, rubbish or garbage, except ordinary yard waste when permitted by the fire district.
 3. Exceptions to Solid Fuel-Burning Device Prohibition. The prohibition set forth in 10-4-2(A)(1) does not apply to:
 - a. The installation of a Solid Fuel-Burning Device where the device acts as the sole source of heat for a Structure, and said device meets the applicable minimum EPA requirements for clean burning devices as set forth in Title 40, Part 60, Subpart AAA of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, “Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters,” which regulations are incorporated herein by this reference (“EPA Standard”); or
 - b. The installation of a Solid Fuel-Burning Device where natural gas or propane service is limited or unavailable, and said device meets the EPA Standard.
 4. Upgrades to Existing Solid Fuel-Burning Devices. Existing Solid Fuel-Burning Devices which do not meet the EPA Standard may be upgraded to a device that does meet the EPA Standard without violating 10-4-2(A).
 5. Wood-Fired Pizza Ovens. A wood-fired pizza oven utilized in a restaurant which receives an approval to operate from the Summit County Health Department is exempt from 10-4-2(A).

6. Home Heating Rebate Program. There is hereby granted a Carbon Footprint Rebate (“Rebate”) of up to one hundred dollars (\$100.00) towards any Summit County building permit fee for each Development activity which results in the elimination of an existing Solid Fuel-Burning Device; or the replacement of such device with an electric or gas-fueled fixture, or with an approved Solid Fuel-Burning Device meeting the EPA Standard as set forth in 10-4-2(A)(5). Such Rebate shall be granted upon approval of the building permit or permits for the remodeling activity resulting in the elimination or replacement of the existing Solid Fuel-Burning Device.

10-11-1: TERMS DEFINED:

Fireplace: A fireplace is a wood-burning appliance intended to be used primarily for aesthetic enjoyment and not as a space heater. An appliance is a fireplace if it is in a model line that satisfies the requirements in paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) of this definition.

(1) The model line includes a safety listing under recognized American or Canadian safety standards, as documented by a permanent label from a nationally recognized certification body affixed on each unit sold, and that said safety listing only allows operation of the fireplace with doors fully open. Operation with any required safety screen satisfies this requirement.

(2) The model line has a safety listing that allows operation with doors closed, has no user-operated controls other than flue or outside air dampers that can only be adjusted to either a fully closed or fully opened position, and the requirements in either paragraph (2)(i) or (2)(ii) of this definition are satisfied.

(i) Appliances are sold with tempered glass panel doors only (either as standard or optional equipment), or

(ii) The fire viewing area is equal to or greater than 500 square inches.

(3)(i) A model line that is clearly positioned in the marketplace as intended to be used primarily for aesthetic enjoyment and not as a room heater, as demonstrated by product literature (including owner's manuals), advertising targeted at the trade or public (including web-based promotional materials) or training materials is presumptively a fireplace model line.

(ii) The presumption in paragraph (3)(i) of this definition can be rebutted by test data from an EPA-approved test laboratory reviewed by an EPA-approved third-party certifier that were generated when operating the appliance with the door(s) closed, and that demonstrate an average stack gas carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration over the duration of the test run equal to or less than 5.00 percent and a ratio of the average stack gas CO₂ to the average stack gas carbon monoxide (CO) equal to or greater than 15:1. The stack gas average CO₂ and CO concentrations for the test run shall be determined in accordance with the requirements in CSA B415.1-10 (IBR, see §60.17), clause 6.3, using a sampling interval no greater than 1 minute. The average stack gas CO₂ and CO concentrations for purposes of this determination shall be the average of the stack gas concentrations from all sampling intervals over the full test run.

Masonry Heater: A Masonry Heater is a factory-built or site-built wood-burning device in which the heat from intermittent fires burned rapidly in the firebox is stored in the refractory mass for slow release to building spaces. Masonry heaters are site-built (using local materials or a combination of local materials and manufactured components) or site-assembled (using factory-built components), solid fuel-burning heating appliances constructed mainly of refractory materials (*e.g.*, masonry materials or soapstone). They typically have an interior construction consisting of a firebox and heat exchange channels built from refractory components, through which flue gases are routed.

Stove, Pellet: (sometimes called pellet heater or pellet space heater) means an enclosed, pellet or chip fuel-burning device capable of and intended for residential space heating or space heating and domestic water heating. Pellet stoves include a fuel storage hopper or bin and a fuel feed system. Pellet stoves include, but are not limited to:

(1) Free-standing pellet stoves—pellet stoves that are installed on legs or on a pedestal or other supporting base.

(2) Pellet stove fireplace inserts—pellet stoves intended to be installed in masonry fireplace cavities or in other enclosures.

(3) Built-in pellet stoves—pellet stoves intended to be recessed into the wall.

Solid Fuel-Burning Device: A solid fuel-burning device is a device which is designated to burn any form of solid fuel, and includes Fireplaces, ~~wood-burning stoves~~ Wood Heaters, Pellet Stoves and Masonry Heaters.

Wood Heater: A wood heater is an enclosed, wood burning-appliance capable of and intended for residential space heating or space heating and domestic water heating. These devices include, but are not limited to, adjustable burn rate wood heaters, single burn rate wood heaters and pellet stoves. Wood heaters may or may not include air ducts to deliver some portion of the heat produced to areas other than the space where the wood heater is located. Wood heaters include, but are not limited to:

(1) Free-standing wood heaters—Wood heaters that are installed on legs, on a pedestal or suspended from the ceiling.

(2) Fireplace insert wood heaters—Wood heaters intended to be installed in masonry fireplace cavities or in other enclosures.

(3) Built-in wood heaters—Wood heaters that are intended to be recessed into the wall.

Wood-Fired Pizza Oven: A wood-fired pizza oven is an oven that is fueled solely by wood, is utilized for the baking of traditional-style pizzas and is located within a permanent Structure.



Improving Air Quality for Families in Summit County, UT

Attachment: Project Congressional Districts

UT-001 and UT-003

Other Attachment File(s)

Not responsive as per agreement with requester



Project Narrative File(s)

Not responsive as per agreement with requester